

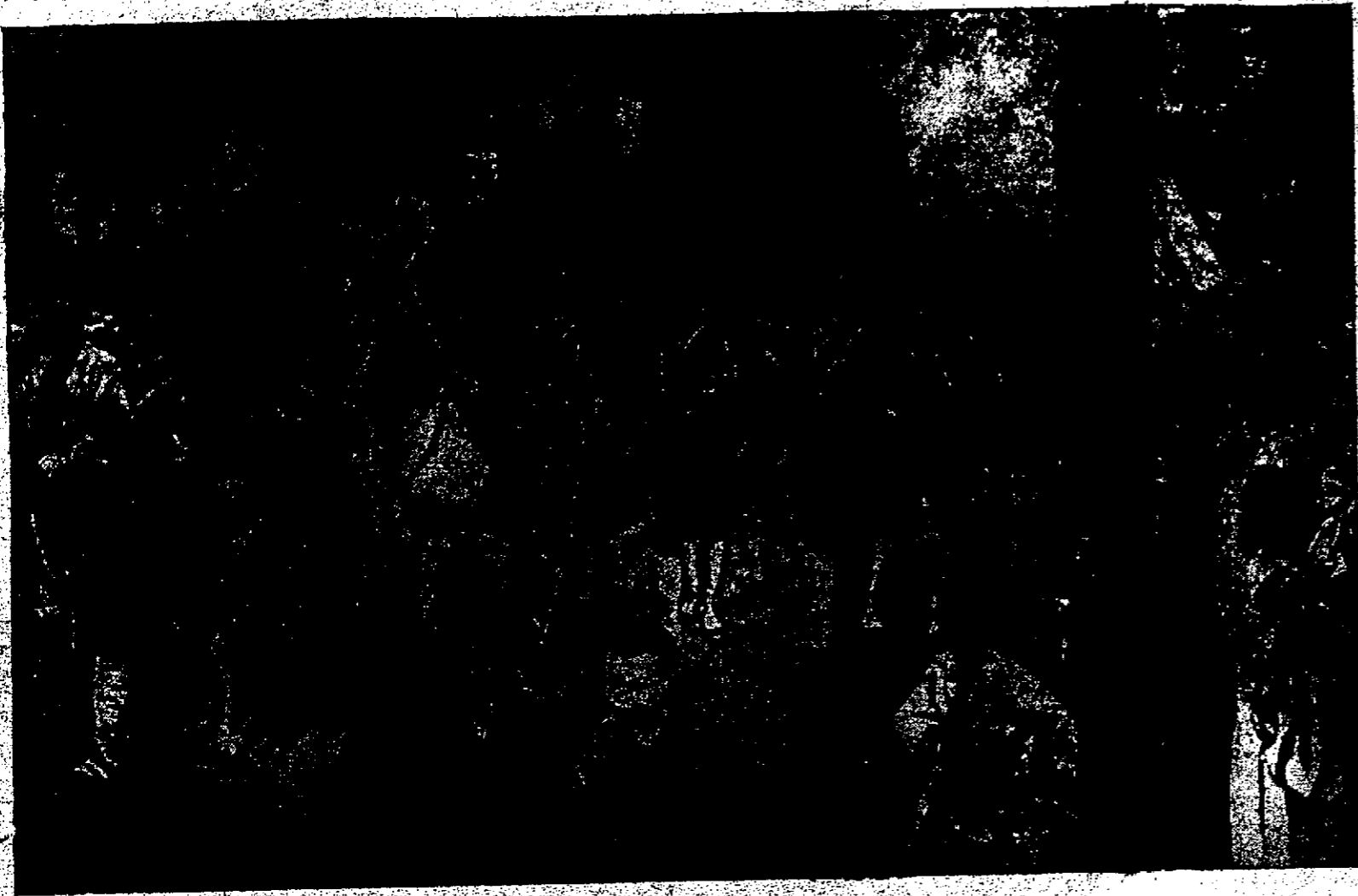
Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 45

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2595.

JAPAN LANDING ARMY OF 50,000



JAPANESE INFANTRY BOUND FOR KOREA MARCHING TO THE TOKIO RAILWAY STATION.

Kuropatkin to Attempt a Diversion--14,000 Russians March South From Liaoyang--Quiet in Recent Battle Region.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

VANZALEN, June 3.—The Japanese are landing another army of 50,000 at Takushan.

JAPAN PILING IN SOLDIERS.

NAGASAKI, June 3.—Transports loaded with troops are leaving western Japanese ports daily.

RUSSIANS MAKE A MOVE.

NEWCHWANG, June 3.—General Stalkenberg with 14,000 Russians has marched south from Liaoyang in the direction of Wafantien.

UNCHANGED SITUATION IN SOUTHWEST.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs that the situation is quiet at Fengwangcheng. The Japanese have evacuated Saimatsu (Samatki), which the Russians have reoccupied. There is no change in the situation at either Newchwang or Kaichow.

KUROPATKIN'S RUMORED INTENTION.

LONDON, June 3.—Telegrams from various points seem to confirm the rumor that General Kuropatkin will attempt a diversion in the direction of Port Arthur.

NEWCHWANG, June 1.—Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur report provisions scarce, with famine prices prevailing. The hospitals are full.

FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING.

NEWCHWANG, June 1.—There has been continuous fighting northeast of Fengwangcheng since May 27. Both sides suffered severely. Finally the Russians retired to Simatki.

GETTING CLOSE TO PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, June 1.—An unconfirmed report has been received of a battle within six miles of Port Arthur.

RUSSIANS HANG CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—The Russians have hanged a number of Chinese caught signalling to the Japanese fleet near Vladivostok.

MOSCOW, June 2.—Harbin is to be fortified to resist a siege.

BATTLESHIP FUJI REPORTED STRANDED.

MUKDEN, June 2.—The Japanese battleship Fuji is reported to have run aground off Maotao Islands, Gulf of Pechili.

JAPANESE MINES AT PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Admiral Alexieff has wired the Emperor that numerous Japanese mines have been discovered in the roadstead of Port Arthur.

QUIET NEAR FENGWANGCHENG.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—General Kuropatkin reports everything quiet in the direction of Fengwangcheng. Kuropatkin has 10,000 men ready to take the field.

WILL THE FLEET BE BACK SOON?

There is a rumor that the Japanese fleet will be back in Honolulu within two weeks. The Japanese fleet was last seen at the entrance to the harbor, the United States will be ready to take the fleet at that time.

ESTEE REVERSED IN LAST DECISION

Court of Appeals at San Francisco Decides the Case of Schirmacher vs. Ship Erskine M. Phelps.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment of the United States District Court at Honolulu in the admiralty case of Schirmacher vs. the American ship Erskine M. Phelps.

The decision just reversed was by the late Judge Morris M. Estee and was rendered on October 15, 1903. It was a suit brought by Julius A. Schirmacher against the Erskine M. Phelps, whereof R. J. Graham was master, for \$10,000 damages on the ground of neglect with which it was alleged the complainant, a member of the crew of the defendant ship, had been treated after his leg was broken by accident. Judge Estee awarded to Schirmacher eighteen hundred dollars together with costs of the suit. He found in a lengthy decision that there was no evidence of carelessness in loading the ship as cause of the accident. Neither was there a proof of the failure in the legal obligations of a vessel owner regarding food supply or proper care in case of sickness. Captain Graham was censured by the court for personal indifference to the injured man's case and delay in having him placed under surgical treatment on arrival at Honolulu. The main reason for awarding damages, however, was that Captain Graham did not head the ship for the nearest port to obtain surgical assistance for the complainant when the accident happened. It was held by the court that he should have made for Valparaiso, Chili; Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, or even Tahiti of the Marquesas, all nearer where the accident happened than Honolulu. She was less than 900 miles from Valparaiso at the time.

Judge Estee died on October 27, the decision here mentioned having been the last one he ever rendered.

WHITE RACE WARNED AND OTHER WAR ITEMS

(Associated Press Mail Telegrams.)

NAGASAKI, May 26.—All appeals to the Sasebo Naval Prize Court for the restitution of the neutral cargoes seized by the Japanese shortly after the outbreak of hostilities have been dismissed. This decision of the Prize Court has caused considerable discontent among foreigners.

JAPANESE MANCHURIAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says a military administrative commission has been formed to administer the territory in Manchuria temporarily occupied by the Japanese and the work of the railroads therein.

CORRESPONDENTS BARRED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Vice-roy Alexieff has decided not to allow any more foreign newspaper correspondents to join the Manchurian army, at least for the present. None of those at Mukden have yet been allowed to go to Liaoyang, much less to the front, and when permission is granted it is probable that some sort of pledge will be exacted which will require them to remain through to the end of this year's campaign on the ground that if they depart at will they would take away information concerning the Russian dispositions, equipment, guns and transportation facilities which would be published beyond the jurisdiction of the Russian military censors and might prove of great value to the enemy.

WHITE RACE IMPERILED.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Warning of the dangers which threaten the United States and entire white race in the event of a Japanese triumph in the war against Russia was given by Baron Ernst von Hesse-Warneck, a Prussian, Swiss, and Austrian Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The Baron, who has had an experience of many years in the Orient, spoke on the subject "The Seat of War in the Far East," and insisted that the sympathies of Caucasian races should be with the Russians. His views seemed to meet the approval of many of the club members, who applauded him vigorously.

MAGNIFICENT HOSPITAL TRAIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—The Empress Hospital train started on its journey to the Far East to-day. Among those at the station to witness its departure were Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, the heir presumptive, and Duke Peter of Oldenburg, the Emperor's brother-in-law. The train is the finest railway hospital ever constructed. It consists of two sections, the first composed of fourteen ambulance cars fitted with every appliance for the comfortable transportation of the ill and wounded. The second section contains two operating cars supplied with every adjunct of the modern operating room—tiled in.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THREE HUNDRED MILES WIRELESS SIGNALS CAME

Severe Test Beautifully Sustained By Hawaiian Wireless Telegraph System Between Shore and Receding Ship.

Receiving intelligible signals from a distance of nearly three hundred miles at sea was the splendid record achieved by the Inter-Island Telegraph Co.'s wireless system yesterday. This was in a test arranged between Manager F. J. Cross, of the local company, Lieut. Sweet on board the U. S. N. transport Solace and the officers of the U. S. flagship New York, before the departure of the Solace for San Francisco on Wednesday.

Lieut. Sweet, it was arranged, was to call up the Barber's Point station and the New York at midnight Wednesday, at 3 a. m. and at 12 m. yesterday. He did so. Part of the arrangement was that the Solace should make a uniform speed of fifteen knots an hour, so that distances might be calculated.

At 12:10 a. m. yesterday, when the Solace was 100 miles on her voyage, a message from her for Admiral Terry was clearly read at Barber's Point. It said:

"A hundred miles from Honolulu. Fine weather and smooth sea."

Then, at 5 o'clock in the morning, or a little after by local time, Barber's Point got words and detached letters of a message for Admiral Terry. There was failure to get the message entire owing to atmospheric disturbances.

Mr. Cross had instructed all the operators at this end to stand by and not to interfere at noon, as the Solace was to call the Barber's Point station at that time. Unfortunately the New York operator misunderstood the instructions. Barber's Point got the call from the Solace in distinct signals—"V's" and periods—together with the Solace's signature "S. C." and the goodbye "S. N.," meaning "Shut down."

As Barber's Point attempted to reply, the New York misunderstandingly chimed in. Thus both the vessels came on top of the Barber's Point operator at once. At fifteen knots an hour the Solace would have made 180 knots from her second message, 100 miles out as already seen, to the time of her final signals just mentioned. This means that she communicated with the land at a distance of 280 nautical miles.

Mr. Cross thought at first, on receiving the report of the last signals from Barber's Point, that the operator there was giving him "a fill," but on going aboard the New York he found that it had also received the signals with perfect distinctness.

Barber's Point told the New York to keep off as he was working the Solace, but the New York's reply was finished. At messages were received from the Solace, but the New York was working the Solace, but the New York's reply was finished. At messages were received from the Solace, but the New York was working the Solace, but the New York's reply was finished. At messages were received from the Solace, but the New York was working the Solace, but the New York's reply was finished.



HONOLULU, JUNE 3, 1904. CHAIRMAN OF THE ACTING COMMISSION.

Hawaiian Girl Appeals to Governor for Aid.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Governor Atkinson has received the following enquiry from a Hawaiian girl in search of her father from whom she was taken when ten years old. The letter has been handed over to the high sheriff and steps will be taken to find the whereabouts of the man. The name is not entirely an unfamiliar one with Hawaiians and some trace may be found, though there are no natives living on the Island of Kahoolawe at the present time:

"Governor or Consul Kahulawe Island H. I.

"Dear sir: I write to you asking the whereabouts of a Mr. Kaluwala, Hawaiian gentleman, the reason why I take this step is because a daughter of his is in California and would like to hear from him if he is still alive.

"Her name is Miss Anne Callaway Kaluwalli; this last spelled name we are not sure we are spelling right. She was taken away to America when she was ten years old by a Mrs. Rick English for an education.

"She has tried over and over again to get her father's address but this Mrs. Rick would not tell.

"I wish you would do your utmost to find him.

"I remain your obedient servant.

"ANNA-CALLAWAY."

The letter is typewritten and the paper pasted on a correspondence sheet of the Evening Bulletin of San Francisco. The address given for answers is 214 Austin Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

JURY TAKES UP

CONSPIRACY CASE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Kumalae-Johnson case will go to the jury this morning at ten o'clock. Enoch Johnson was the principal witness examined yesterday, being on the stand most of the morning. He made some rather peculiar revelations as to customs and regulations of committee clerks in the last regular session, ad-

Kumslac, the chairman of the committee, appointed Johnson clerk according to the witness, and also took notes at meetings which he, Johnson, put "into legal form." Gilvin's report was considered by Enoch to be better than the one he had prepared at the order of Kumslac, so he added a quotation from the Organic Act and let it go at that. He further gave Kumslac a legal opinion to the effect that the enforcement was not reasonable.

for the loss of the fund and charged \$50 for go doing. He at first charged \$45, which was so written on the voucher, but finding that Girvin was to receive \$35 for mere clerical work, altered his price to \$30. Witness further stated that he did not attend the meetings, as Kumalae told him it was not necessary. He had no dealings with any member of the committee except Kumalae.

Johnson's total bill was \$130 for twenty-six days' work of varying lengths aside from the "legal opinion" at \$20.00.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE LOSES WAIT OF POSSESSION

In the matter of Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee in the Kona plantation imbroglio, the Supreme Court yesterday morning set aside the allowance of a motion for a writ of possession to the Kapiolani Estate of the Kalila Sugar Company property as made by the Kona District Magistrate, with leave to the petitioner to move for a writ of restitution in the Supreme Court.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Frear, says in part that the record supports the allegation of the petition that the writ of possession was issued pending the defendant's appeal in the summary proceedings without giving him time to be heard or file a supersedeas bond. Cathcart & Milverton were for the petitioner and Kibney, McClanahan & Cooper for respondent.

WIRELESS RESTRAINS THE HIGH SHERIFF

[illegible]

SUGAR IS LOOKING UP

Latest Coast Markets for Sugar, Coffee and Rice.

Following are extracts from Williams, Dimond & Co.'s sugar circular:

San Francisco, May 25, 1906.
Our last circular per Alameda was dated April 1st.

SUGAR: In the local market Beet Granulated (100 lb. bags only) was advanced ten points March 16th by the Western Sugar Refining Co., while on April 26th an advance of ten points in list prices for all descriptions of sugar was announced by the Western Sugar Refining Co., followed by another advance of ten points May 5th and again an advance of ten points May 14th, the Western Sugar Refining Company's latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows:

Tablets—half bbls. 6.20c; boxes 6.45c.
Cubes (A), Crushed and Fine Crushed, 5.95c.
Powdered, 5.80c.
Candy Granulated, 5.80c.
Dry Granulated, Fine, 5.70c.
Dry Granulated, Coarse, 5.70c.
Fruit Granulated, 5.70c.
Beet Granulated (100 lb. bags only), 5.60c.
Confectioner's A, 5.70c.
Magnolia A, 5.30c.
Extra C, 5.20c.
Golden C, 5.10c.
"D" Sugar, 5.00c.

Corresponding advances at the intervals stated above likewise were made for export, the last list, dated May 14th, quoting Dry Granulated 5.20c. for Alaska and Hawaii.

We have just been advised by the Western Sugar Refining Co. that they have sold out their offerings of Beet Sugar and for the time being are no longer prepared to submit quotations to the trade for Beet Granulated.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.

Willitt & Gray report by cable U. S. four ports in all hands, estimated May 18th, 100,392 tons against 259,480 tons; same date last year; six ports Cuba, estimated May 17th, 228,000 tons against 365,744 tons, corresponding period previous year. United Kingdom, estimated May 15th, 93,000 tons against 96,123 tons; same date in 1905. Total stocks in all the principal countries by cable, May 19th, at latest uneven dates, 3,024,392 tons against 3,231,365 tons; decrease from last year, 206,974 tons.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Our refiners have latterly abstained from the market, but it is evident from inspection of the statistical position of sugar that deliveries of the large purchases made by refiners in April are drawing to an end, a marked reduction in the receipts from Cuba being a distinguishing feature of the situation. The falling off in receipts from Cuba, the quarter to which United States refiners look for the bulk of their supplies at this time of the year, coincides with reports of continued bad weather there and statements that, as a result of rain, the crop is practically ended in the Western section of the island.

A renewal of interest in Raws has been caused in part by the conditions above outlined and we are enabled in consequence to report considerable sales of Cubas for shipment in this and next month at a higher range of prices. Of the existing stock in the principal Cuban shipping ports, it is estimated that not more than 100,000 tons remain unsold, and unless weather conditions in the island improve, this amount will soon cease to be a factor in the establishment of prices.

Sales of Porto Rico at an advance are likewise reported and the Raw sugar market, although quieter for the moment, according to latest mail advices from New York, under date of the 20th inst., reveals a firm undertone, while offerings are light.

The most pronounced feature of the situation is visible in the continuous betterment observable in the prices of European Beets, the most satisfactory feature of the European situation being discernible in the large increase in the consumption in Continental countries where the article has been cheapened, as a result of the changes which have accompanied the abolition of bounties.

EXCHANGE.

London Demand, \$4.87 1-4.
Sixty days' sight, \$4.85 1-4.
New York Regular, 95.
Telegraphic, 97 1-2.

COFFEE.

Stock of Hawaiians in first hands today is 2495 bags. We quote:

Fancy, 13c to 14c.
Prime, 11 1-2c to 12 1-2c.
Good, 10c to 11c.
Fair, 8c to 9c.
Inferior, 6c to 7 3-4c.

Peaberries, 9 1-2c to 10 1-4c.
The more reasonable range of values established for Hawaiians, as quoted in our letter of April 1st, has led to increased business. The greater part of the 1896 bags delivered during the period of April 1st to May 25th was sold at from 10 3-4c to 12 3-4c, and of these the greater part was placed at 11 3-4c.

Important sales were made at 1-2c, while a fairly good quantity went at 1-4c to 1-6c. We may also observe that the 100 bags Extra Bold bean, of Crop at 15c to 17c.

The local coffee market has been quiet and prices have up to date been unchanged either up or down. It is generally expected that the crop of 1906 will be about the same as last year, and a half to one

RICE.

Since writing you April 1st conditions in the market South have undergone a decided change in the direction of lower prices, owing to larger crops and tightness of money market. There have been failures by several mills and the market may be described as sick. Domestic Japans of good quality can be bought for 3 3-8c to 3 1-2c and Long Grained Louisiana from 3c to 3 1-2c for fair grade. Imported Japan, duty paid, brings 5c.

PRESERVING OF SCENERY

Prof. Alexander Thinks Hawaii Should Do Something.

From a letter just received from R. Percy Smith, former Surveyor General of New Zealand, and founder of the Polynesian Society, we learn that he has been appointed chairman of the "Royal Commission on the Preservation of Scenery," in New Zealand. The New Zealand Parliament has voted \$100,000 to secure those of the "beauty spots" of that colony that still remain in private hands, though many have been destroyed, and there are still large areas of Crown lands which can be reserved.

This action should have been taken, he thinks, 20 years ago.

Herein lies a lesson for Hawaii.
W. D. A.

WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is. Bought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this. Itching Piles mean it. Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieves at once, and cures all itching of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public. Here's proof to back our statement: Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as itching piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained, and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FIRST RECORDED CURE OF A LEPER

NEW ORLEANS (La.), May 24.—For the first time in history, it is said, a leper will be ordered from a lazaretto, completely cured. This week the Louisiana lepers' home at Indian Camp will discharge one of its patients, a creole boy, a native of New Orleans, aged 15, who has been afflicted with leprosy for four years and who has been under treatment at Indian Camp for nearly two years. When he went to the asylum his body was the color of coffee and covered with leprosy ulcers, his face was blotched, pockmarked and with open sores. He had no eyebrows nor eyelashes. Now he is clean to look at, his face is clear, with a slight touch of color, his eyes are clear instead of glassy, and he has regained control of his facial muscles.

Five more patients are on the road to recovery and will be discharged within a year. It is said the treatment which has caused such results is nothing new, but simply the persistent application of the treatment used for leprosy since the world began. The only difference is that in the Louisiana home the disease has been treated steadily, systematically and constantly. Absolute cleanliness, pure food and pleasant surroundings, as far as possible, are provided.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the child is cured.

Cholera infantum is a disease which is caused by the action of the cholera bacillus on the stomach and intestines of infants. It is characterized by sudden onset, vomiting, diarrhea, and collapse. It is a very dangerous disease, but it can be cured if treated promptly.

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HAYASHIDA ARRESTED FOR MURDERING SATO

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox of Waialua succeeded last night, after a chase all over his district for two days and two nights, in arresting the murderer of Sato, the Japanese found dead with his skull crushed, at Kawaihoa camp of Waialua plantation, at midnight of Sunday last. H. Miki, the police interpreter, assisted the Deputy Sheriff in the pursuit. They had quite a hard time of it riding over the country. Finally they caught their man right in Waialua village.

Hayashida is the name of the man arrested for the crime. When the murder was discovered, suspicion at once pointed to two fellow-countrymen of Sato who lived in the same cabin with him, behind which his body was found. The prisoner will be brought to town in this afternoon's train from Waialua. According to the message telephoned from Waialua by Miki to the Advertiser last night, there seems to be no doubt in minds of his captors that Hayashida is the right man. He made no attempt at resistance to arrest.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVE AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

Besides the letter elsewhere printed, Frank L. Hoogs has sent the Advertiser other communications. One is an interview with himself in the St. Louis Republic, giving a correct showing of Hawaiian affairs. It sets forth the drain of revenue from the Territory to the Federal treasury and the comparatively small return thus far given to Hawaii by the National Government. Another letter gives a condensed report of the World's Press Parliament, at which Mr. Hoogs represented the press of Hawaii by election. Among the speakers were David R. Francis, president of the Exposition; John Hay, Secretary of State, and Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid of London, president of the parliament. More than 3000 persons attended the first meeting.

In a letter describing the Exposition itself, Mr. Hoogs expresses the opinion that the building of Fine Arts, containing the works of the best foreign artists, "houses the best feature of the Exposition." The following paragraph gives probably as good a general idea of the show as the compass will admit:

"Admitting that the Exposition is not complete, yet there is enough and more here to interest the visitor. It is worth a long trip to see the Exposition buildings and the structures erected by the States, Territories and foreign countries. The buildings and grounds are illuminated at night with countless electric lamps and globes. The sight is indescribable. An illuminated cascade rolls from the Terrace of States down to the Grand Basin; light shines from the eaves of buildings, the arches, the steeples, the windows. The result is one vast blaze of light and is a sight never to be forgotten. The exhibition buildings are not opened at night, but visitors are entertained by Souza's, Innes's and other bands, not so famous as the two organizations mentioned, but just as good. The Pike or Midway is a great attraction in the evening. It extends for a mile and one-half. The best shows have not opened as yet, but work on their buildings is progressing. The Hagenbeck animal show offers the best entertainment at present. The other attractions run from fair to very bad. But one soon tires of the Pike and returns to the Exposition proper to enjoy a second time its beauty and many solid attractions."

BRITISH 1895 CLAIMANT DIES IN CAPETOWN, S. A.

George Carson Kenyon, one of the British claimants for damages against the Republic of Hawaii on account of imprisonment in the 1895 uprising, died recently in Capetown, South Africa, where he had obtained a situation. Kenyon lived in the Hawaiian Islands for two periods, with an interval of two or three years between them. In the first period he was editor of the Bulletin for a short time soon after it was started, or about 1882 or 1883. Shortly before leaving here for the last time he was associated with Edmund Norrie in the editorship of the Independent. Kenyon was a fluent writer with a sometimes irritating pen. He was employed for some years as a teacher by the Board of Education. His father was an artist in Australia, who visited him here in the eighties. After going home the second time, Kenyon studied at Cambridge University, England, for a term or so. He was strong in mathematics. His age at death would have been about 45 years. News of his death came in a letter from his aunt, Miss Agnew, to Mrs. Walter Hill this week.

Kenyon's claim was for \$4500. Some time before the 1895 uprising he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii. Nevertheless his movements were deemed suspicious by the authorities at the height of the trouble and he was arrested, but was one of those released without having been brought to trial before the Military Commission.

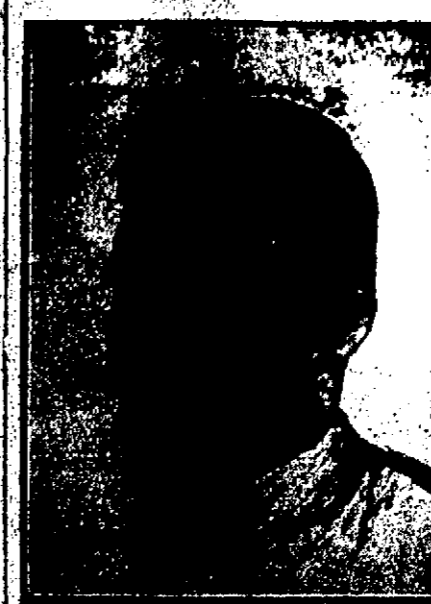
DYNAMITER HAS COME

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

An Italian deserter from the cruiser Liguria arrived yesterday in the Sonoma from San Francisco from which place he had been deported by United States Commissioner of Immigration Hart North, because from evidence gathered by the officials, it is believed that the sailor is an anarchist and therefore a menace to the peace, law and order of the nation.

A special board of inquiry met yesterday in the Commissioner's office to investigate Amedeo's case. He, with two other friends of anarchistic tendencies, were present. The sailor stoutly denied that he was a follower of the red flag, but claimed that he was so considered by certain Italians of the city because he had openly expressed his disapproval of all royalty and stated that he fervently hoped that some day Italy would become a republic.

From the inquiry held yesterday, however, some interesting facts were



STORACE AMADEO.

gleaned. It was learned that Amadeo is an expert in all that pertains to the manufacture, handling and treatment of explosives, and is therefore a valuable man to the royal Italian navy.

He arrived in this port on the cruiser Liguria on April 24 and soon thereafter deserted. He was met by another ex-member of the Italian navy, who had deserted some three months before. This man directed him to the home of Arturo Rossi. As soon as he became acquainted in the domicile of the latter, he was given pamphlets and other reading matter containing the precepts and doctrines of anarchy and advocating the abolishment of all laws.

HIS FRIENDS ARE KNOWN.

Soon Amadeo was introduced to Caesar Crespi, who edits and publishes an Italian paper in this city. Both Rossi and Crespi have long been accused by certain Italian residents here of being anarchists, and during the recent visit of the President both men were kept under strict surveillance by the secret service men and the police.

Rossi is a machinist and owns a little shop at 804 Sansome street. Amadeo went to work for him. During the investigation yesterday Amadeo was asked the following questions by Commissioner North:

"If Mr. Rossi asked you to manufacture a bomb or an infernal machine would you do so?"

"I would perform the work," was the answer the torpedo expert made. The board was unanimous in the opinion that Amadeo's clear notions as to his duty about doing the bidding of his anarchistic master relative to the making of bombs and his generally hazy ideas as to republican institutions stamped him as a dangerous man. The Italian Consul at this port was thereupon authorized and ordered to ship the man on the steamer Sonoma. He will be carried by this vessel to Honolulu, where it is expected the cruiser Liguria will be waiting to take him on.

DENY THEY ARE ANARCHISTS.

Both Rossi and Crespi deny that they are anarchists. The latter says he is the publisher of a republican paper, but witnesses from the Italian consuls declare that his statement is merely a cloak to cover the spreading of anarchistic doctrines. The United States Marshal had considerable trouble in locating Amadeo, as he was kept in the company of Rossi. The latter, in company with Crespi, hired an attorney and appeared before Judge De Haven in the United States District Court, where they sought to obtain Amadeo's freedom on habeas corpus proceedings, but the Court denied their petition.

The board of inquiry was much surprised at the great number of friends which this unknown sailor acquired in his short stay in this country. Although three attorneys were employed no one seemed to know just who had hired them. One of the lawyers said he had been hired at the instigation of a Mrs. Fritz, but when questioned as to who she was and where she lived, expressed the greatest ignorance.

The officers looked upon this and other circumstances as very suspicious, believing that a powerful secret society was working in behalf of the deserter. The Federal officers have to deal with desertion cases almost daily, but it was soon seen that this was an exceptional one. Amadeo admitted to Commissioner North that Rossi had confided to him that he was an anarchist, but the sailor maintained that he had joined no society. Speaking of the case, George W. Hasen, Secret Service agent, said:

"Yes, we had Rossi and Crespi under surveillance when the President was here. Of course, we always keep a watch on such people. We have made a number of attempts to stop Crespi's paper from going through the mails, but we have failed, so far."

"In one instance, in discussing the ordinance stopping street meetings, Crespi expressed such sentiments as these: 'Never mind free speech. What we need is less talk and more action. Learn about dynamite and high explosives.' These were not the exact words of the article, but I have expressed the meaning. So, no doubt, Amadeo, knowing all about torpedoes, is a very valuable man to them."

Amadeo stated that he had been employed in an arsenal in Italy for several years. When he and his friends learned that the action of the Board was final, and that the time for taking an appeal to Secretary Cortelyou had passed, they were frantic. The commander of the Liguria has been cable to and will hold his ship at Honolulu.

Amadeo was brought to Honolulu in custody of Secret Service Detective Woods and on arrival here was turned over to the Liguria, a receipt being taken for him. It is probable that Amadeo will be placed in irons for safekeeping.

Mrs. L. A. Cony has been appointed by Judge De Bolt as trustee of the estate of W. H. Cony, deceased.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Opened at Lihue, Kauai, Yesterday—Popular Features.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday was the opening day of the forty-first annual meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Lihue, Kauai, being the place. A report of the year's work was presented by Rev. Doremus Scudder, corresponding secretary and general superintendent, which, beginning with a recital of discouraging conditions that included the loss of several strong pillars by death, went on to give a triumphant record of advancement and achievement in the evangelizing work among several nationalities.

Topics of discussion were fixed in advance, which will make the convention both interesting and profitable.

Special efforts have been made by the Kauai people to secure effective music. There are three different quartets and an original hymn was composed for the opening.

On Saturday there is to be a railway excursion to Waialua with a picnic there, the public being asked to bring contributions of food. In the evening a concert will be given, at which original Hawaiian tableaux are to be presented.

Sunday is set for a grand Sunday school exhibition, in which it is anticipated 250 persons will participate.

Meals for the Hawaiian delegates to the convention are served in the church, while the foreign delegates will lunch at Mrs. Lydgate's.

ITALIAN PRINCE FEASTED

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Under the flags of Italy and Hawaii, with that of the United States blending its stars and stripes with both, Prince Luigi of Italy was the guest of honor last evening at an elaborate Hawaiian feast given by Prince and Princess Kawananakoa at their Pensacola street residence. The guests numbered several scores of townsfolk and officers of the Italian cruiser and American warships in port. It was not only one of the largest affairs of the week, but one of the most attractive. The luau was given upon the lawn beneath a canopy of flags garnished with flowers and streamers of tulle. Everything pertaining to the feast was a la Hawaiian, and the music furnished by Solomon's famous singers and players made it reminiscent of the days in Hawaii when royal presence was always to be counted upon. The long sweep of lawns dotted with shrubbery, and prepared for the comfort of guests, the marquee brilliantly illuminated in which the luau was given, the gay throng and a perfect night made the function one of the most brilliant of the season.

The guests were received on the lanai by Prince and Princess Kawananakoa, assisted by Miss Bradley and Miss Louise Bradley. The Princess was regal in a handsome Empire gown of crepe du chine over light blue tulle trimmed with billows of real lace. In her hair was a cluster of blue hydrangeas, the same blossoms being worn at the corsage. The Misses Bradley were prettily gowned in white mousseline de soie.

The luau marquee was a brilliant canopy of flags. At the central table reserved for the guest of honor a huge silver epergne containing fruits and malle formed a handsome centerpiece. Behind were two flags, one of Italy and the other of Hawaii. It was a pretty conceit by which Prince Luigi sat before that of Hawaii and the Princess at his left sat before the ensign of Italy. On the Princess's left sat Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. The other guests at this table were Italian Consul Schaefer, Mrs. Samuel Parker, French Consul Vissavona, Miss Schaefer, British Consul Hoare, Miss Terry, Miss Hoare, Captain Hunker, U. S. N., Miss Dole, Col. Parker. The guests at the other tables included Senator Paul Isenberg, Mrs. Helen Noonan, Mrs. George Beckley, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Miss Alice Campbell, Miss Irene Dickson, Mrs. Cunha, Miss Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Humphreys, Mrs. Spilvato, Mr. Spilvato, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Deering, Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Byron Baird, Mrs. A. P. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. George Macfarlane, Col. McClellan, Mrs. R. P. Schwert, Dr. and Mrs. Hobdy, Mr. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Will Lewis, Miss Juanita Beckley, Miss Ada Rhodes, Paymaster Carpenter, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Judge and Mrs. Highton, Miss Kelly, Mr. Walter Dillingham, Miss Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wingate Lake, Judge Gear, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Miss Violet Makee, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ballentyne, Miss Hartnagle, Mr. and Mrs. McCrosson, Miss McCrosson, Mr. Terry, Mr. C. A. Brown, Lieut. Slattery, U. S. A., Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Henry Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Low, Mrs. Preeth, Surgeon Field, U. S. N., Dr. and Mrs. F. Howard Humphreys.

Each table held a centerpiece of white marguerites in a large bowl with malle and streamers of green and pink running the length of each board.

Alex. Isenberg of Honolulu has purchased from Mr. Cropp of Lihue a fine span of horses for \$400.

REMARKABLE PROOF THIS

That the Mosquito Pest Can Be Killed.

(From the Boston Herald.)
To the Editor of The Herald:

In the report of Lord Cromer on the subject of matters of interest to the British government in the affairs of Egypt and the Sudan I find one of especial interest to many Americans. It is, I believe, still a question in the minds of many as to whether the mosquito is an active agent in the propagation of malarial fever. There is no such doubt existing in the minds of the officers connected with the military service in the Sudan and those parts of Central Africa which I have recently visited. Especial efforts have been successfully made for the elimination of these pests in Khartoum, with a practical cessation of malaria there and to the great comfort of its population. Were any other data necessary to settle this important question, it is given in the portion of Lord Cromer's report which I append, and which I ask you to print; and to which, in the interest of suffering humanity, I also beg you to call especial attention, with a request that it shall be copied by the press as extensively as possible. The astounding fact of the reduction of cases from 2105 in 1902 to 10 new cases in 1903 in a place that has been considered as practically uninhabitable by foreigners speaks for itself, and it cannot become too widely known.

DANA ESTES
Alexandria, Egypt, May 1, 1904.

The following is the extract from the report of Lord Cromer referred to by Mr. Estes:

I wish to draw public attention to the very remarkable hygienic results which have been obtained at Ismailia by the application of Maj. Ross's plan for the destruction of mosquitoes.

I am indebted to the kindness of Count De Serlonne, the administrator of the Suez Canal Company's affairs in Egypt, for the following very interesting facts:

The town of Ismailia was founded in 1862. Public health was in a satisfactory condition until 1877. By that time, various works had been constructed in the neighborhood of the town, resulting in a considerable increase in the area of stagnant water. An epidemic of fever then broke out; 235 cases occurred in 1877. The disease became endemic. The average number of cases in the 14 years, from 1884 to 1897, both inclusive, was 1700, thus constituting a very large proportion of the total population.

Up to the end of 1897, the company had spent about \$25,000 on works designed with the intention of improving the sanitary condition of the town, besides some \$18,000 on medicines, which were furnished gratuitously to its own employees. On the advice of a medical commission, which sat at the close of 1897, further expenditure, amounting to \$4000, of which a portion was borne by the Egyptian government, was undertaken. Still, no impression was made on the fever. The average number of cases in the five years from 1898 to 1902, both inclusive, was 1800.

In 1902, Prince d'Arenberg, the president of the Suez Canal Company, invited Maj. Ross to visit Ismailia and report on the situation. The result was that, on the 27th of December, 1902, it was decided to adopt Maj. Ross's system. I need not describe that system in detail. It is, as is well known, based on the assumption that certain species of mosquito (the anopheles) are active agents in the propagation of disease. Various methods are adopted for preventing these insects from breeding. Notably, great care has to be taken to obviate the accumulation of stagnant water.

The following figures, which give the number of cases of fever which occurred month by month in 1902 and 1903, respectively, show what very remarkable results have been achieved:

	1902.	1903.
January	103	12
February	100	20
March	101	18
April	101	14
May	103	9
June	154	15
July	120	23
August	120	25
September	178	25
October	159	22
November	178	12
December	73	9
Total	2105	213

A glance at this table is sufficient to show that the disease, though it has not yet entirely disappeared, has been enormously diminished. The figures are, however, even more remarkable when we consider that at first eight persons died of the fever, and that the total number of cases in 1902 was 2105, and that in 1903 it was 213.

WILL TEST THE LAW

Merchants Take Action Against Making Exhibits.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday the directors were authorized to take action in the courts in testing the law which requires corporations to submit exhibits of their business to the Treasurer of the Territory. The members were unanimous in the belief that it is wrong to expect purely mercantile corporations, whose stock is not dealt with for speculative purposes, to submit statements of their business affairs, which at any time can be examined by a rival simply by calling upon the Treasurer and asking to see the reports.

President Smith stated that the association believed in upholding the law if it were a just one, but that he believed this one unjust. The object of this law is that corporations must make such detailed exhibits of their operations that the public may call at the government offices and secure accurate statements of their condition and workings. In the case of sugar plantations, or other large industries in which the stocks of corporations are generally handled by the public, the law was a benefit, but for small mercantile corporations it worked a hardship and an injustice. A traveling salesman from San Francisco, or a rival business concern here might go to the Treasury department and secure from such exhibits information greatly to the detriment of a corporation which complied with the requirement.

Mr. Smith stated that the firm he represented, against which the Treasurer is to bring his suit to compel the filing of exhibits, was opposed to the making of the returns. The firm had always refused to file the exhibit and had been told by their attorneys that the law provided no punishment for their failure to file it. He felt that the matter was one for the Merchants' Association to handle, as it affected a great proportion of the local mercantile firms.

Messrs. McInerney, Foster, Waldron, Rothwell, Berndt, Luttig, Catton, Angus, Bellina, Kerr, Harris, Soper and others made remarks of a similar nature, although some of the merchants stated that in the past their firms had made the exhibits to the Treasury Department.

A report was received showing that it cost the joint committee of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce \$145.00 to entertain the Philippine who recently passed through Honolulu.

The committee which is investigating the question of steamship fares for tourists reported that it would require more time. President Smith stated Governor Carter's co-operation had been asked in the matter. At the present time it is impossible for persons wishing to leave Hawaii to secure accommodation on steamers carrying the American flag. They are not allowed to travel on vessels under foreign flags. The Secretary of the Treasury has discretion, under the navigation laws, to permit passengers to travel under foreign flags between two American ports in a case of this kind and Governor Carter was asked to see Mr. Shaw while in Washington concerning this matter.

An application for membership made by Richard H. Trent will be acted upon by the board of directors.

Conditions under which the experiment has been tried at Ismailia are in fact, exceptionally favorable. Success can only be insured by careful attention to a number of petty details. Even if it were possible, it would, I conceive, generally be objectionable to attempt to enforce this attention by legislative measures, which would almost certainly involve minute and, probably, vexatious interference on the part of officials with the household arrangements of each family and individual. In most cases, therefore, everything will depend on the effective and voluntary co-operation of the householders themselves. The position and influence of the Suez Canal Company at Ismailia greatly facilitated the work of securing this co-operation, for the whole population practically consists of those who, in a greater or less degree, are connected with the company. Elsewhere, the requisite amount of co-operation may be more difficult to obtain.

There is, however, one point in connection with this branch of the subject which is worthy of note. Expert authorities are agreed in holding that mosquitoes do not range far from the place where they are bred. It would, therefore, appear possible for a few neighbors to co-operate together, and free their special locality from this insect pest. The experiment is now being tried in the quarter of Cairo in which I reside. In order to encourage the efforts of my neighbors and myself, I have written a letter in which I am informed that it is possible to dispense with the use of mosquito nets at Ismailia.

Satisfaction of Judgment.

WAILUKU WATER RIGHTS CASE FINALLY DECIDED

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. Gains Injunction Over Wailuku Sugar Co. In Supreme Court.

A decision without dissent was handed down by the Supreme Court early yesterday afternoon in the long fought case of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company vs. The Wailuku Sugar Company over the vexed question of water rights in Iao valley, Maui. The decision grants with specified clauses and reservations, the injunction prayed for to restrain all illegal diversions of water from Wailuku stream, Maui.

The two companies own large acreage on the watershed of the Wailuku stream, that of the plaintiff being much larger than that of the respondent, the difference being between 24,541 acres and 3080 acres. The respondent has been in the habit of using certain waters between certain hours, 4 a. m. to 4 p. m. on week days and 4 p. m. to 4 a. m. on Sundays, and claims vested rights of surplus waters for 1375 acres of land deeded in 1893 by Kamehameha IV.

The water in question is not merely that of the ordinary flow of the Wailuku stream, but of the small freshets that occur ordinarily once in ten days, also the storm waters. Certain dams have also to be kept up by respondent. The case was appealed from the decision of Circuit Judge De Bolt of the First Circuit and was submitted on December 23, 1903. A. S. Hartwell, W. O. Smith, Castle & Withington are counsel for the complainant, and Kinyne, McClanahan & Cooper for respondent.

The injunction issued, for which a decree will be made in accordance upon application, restrains respondent from diverting any water from the Wailuku stream on Sundays between 4 a. m. and 4 p. m. or on any day between 4 p. m. and 4 a. m. except for two lands, and from diverting from the Maniania ditch any water between 4 p. m. and 4 a. m. any day. Also from diverting into Maniania ditch by day any water at such time as to prevent the entire water in the Wailuku stream from being at 4 p. m. where it would be but for such diversion and from otherwise exceeding rights as declared in the opinion.

Justice Farr is author of the opinion, of which the following is the syllabus, covering the points decided.

The surplus water of an ahupua'a, meaning thereby the water, whether storm water or not, that is not covered by prescriptive or riparian rights, is the property of the konohiki, to do with as he pleases, and is not appurtenant to any particular portion of the ahupua'a.

No part of such surplus water passes as an appurtenance under a deed of a portion of the ahupua'a not bordering on any stream nor having any streams or springs within it.

By the judgment in the case of Lonoea vs. Wailuku Sugar Company, 2 Haw. 651, 655, 658, all of the prescriptive rights to water then owned by the respondent were adjudicated and awarded to it.

By the term "its present estate," used in that judgment, was meant only the 994 acres of respondent's land then in cane or which had been theretofore planted in cane, and not all of the available cane land then owned by the respondent.

By that judgment the respondent was not awarded all the water in the Wailuku stream during the day irrespective of the quantity in the stream.

That judgment excluded night water and Sunday day water as not belonging to the respondent by prescription. With reference to water, which had been used adversely for less than the statutory period, the institution of proceedings and the judgment in the Lonoea case interrupted the running of the statute, and the period of prescription would have to commence anew thereafter. The adverse user had before the judgment cannot be tacked on to that, if any, had after that time so as to ripen into title.

The judgment in the Lonoea case awarded to the respondent "the water for its present estate from these ahuals" (meaning the various large ahuals then leading from the Wailuku river) "on each day of the week, excepting Sunday, from four o'clock a. m. to four o'clock p. m., the dams to be kept substantially as they are at present, composed of loose stones and dirt." The water for its present estate thus awarded means the water needed, without waste, for the 994 acres, constituting the respondent's estate at the time of the institution of that suit, if cultivated in cane, limited, however, to the quantity flowing in the ahuals as they were at that time and diverted by the dams kept substantially, as to height, composition and otherwise, as they then were, and limited further to the days and to the hours named in the judgment. This may include the water of freshets, small or large, provided it is thus needed and only to the extent that it is thus needed, and always with the limitations mentioned as to time of taking and capacity, etc., of dams and ditches.

It does not necessarily follow from the mere fact of a discontinuance of irrigation of land to which water rights are appurtenant, that the right to the water is abandoned. Whether or not there has been such abandonment is a question of intent, to be determined upon all the evidence.

Under the judgment above quoted, the respondent was awarded water for the purposes of its sugar mill.

The water flowing from a tunnel dug by the respondent on its estate since the date of the Lonoea judgment is awarded to the water to which it is entitled under that judgment.

Water may be diverted from lands entitled thereto to other lands, provided such diversion can be accomplished and to the extent only that it can be accomplished without injury to the rights of others.

Where an attempt is made to so divert water, the burden is upon the party making such attempt to prove that the diversion is without injury to the rights of others; and if the proof is not such as to satisfy the court of the harmlessness of such diversion, the diversion will be enjoined.

The rights of the Wailuku Sugar Company in the waters of the Wailuku stream declared and an injunction ordered to issue restraining it from continuing certain illegal diversions of water shown to have been committed by it.

FAILED TO CONVICT

Jury Hangs In Johnson-Kumalae Conspiracy Case.

After being out a little more than an hour the jury in the Kumalae-Johnson conspiracy case failed to convict yesterday afternoon, standing 7-5, the majority for conviction. Attorney General Andrews asked that the new trial be set for June 15, to which Ashford objected on the grounds of sickness. Judge De Bolt has not yet definitely arranged the date.

The defense addressed the jury first yesterday morning and Attorney Ashford told the jury that the prosecution of Representative Kumalae and Attorney Enoch Johnson by the Attorney General's department was influenced by politics. This view he supported by claiming that the charge was made to read conspiracy rather than gross cheat because a conviction on such indictment would mean the forfeiture of civil rights. He claimed that conspiracy had never been proven and that should conviction result the Attorney General would turn around and say to the defendants, "Now you see what we'll teach you when you leave our party to join another." This brought a smile to the faces of both defendants which rippled over the jury box. "Everyone seemed to expect an objection to this 'outside the evidence' allusion to Kumalae's bolt from the Republican party, but none was forthcoming."

Attorney General Andrews for the prosecution made a powerful speech, recapitulating the evidence that he claimed clearly showed fraud and conspiracy, weighing heavily on Enoch Johnson's own testimony. His talk was forceful, concluding with the claim that none of the services set forth, attested and paid for, had ever been performed.

Noon struck as the Attorney General concluded and the jurors lunched under the eye of the bailiff, returning to court at two o'clock, when Judge De Bolt read his instructions summing up the legal points involved very concisely. As the Judge closed and the jury left, each attorney expressed his conviction of having the better of the charging. It was freely intimated round the corridors that the jury would hang or fail to convict and general expectations of an 8-4 disagreement were rife.

The jury repaired to the watch tower to get the benefit of the breeze and returned to court shortly after 4:30 with a disagreed verdict of 7-5.

Attorney General Andrews asked that the trial be reset for the 15th inst., but Attorney Ashford stated that for three weeks past he had been really unfit for work and had only been borne up by the importance of his clients' positions. He asked for more time and the Attorney General submitted that with a mistrial like the present case, where witnesses outside the city were being held at great expense, the new trial should be set, providing Mr. Ashford was not seriously ill or too busy, as soon as possible.

A new panel will be drawn from and the fresh trial set in all probability within two or three weeks.

Captain Rosehill, the veteran Pacific voyager, is quoted as saying the Japanese on the small islands west are killing sea birds by the million, his judgment being from what he observed on Marcus Island.

GRAND JURY IN SESSION

May Take Up Land Office Matter Today.

There was a hearing before Judge Gear yesterday morning in the matter of the estate of D. G. Camarines, deceased, several protests against the accounts filed by Administrator C. H. Brown being filed by creditors who claim that other accounts were given preference. The hearing was postponed until next week. It is stated that the creditors already paid will refund the money for a pro rata redistribution.

Judge Robinson yesterday signed an order approving the accounts in the estate of the late James J. Stewart.

LAND OFFICE SHORTAGE.

The Territorial Grand Jury was in session yesterday taking up the smaller cases. It was expected that the Land Office embroilments were to be taken up in the afternoon but this has, it is said, been postponed to this morning when Auditor Fisher will in all probability be called upon to testify. Some sensational exposures of big shortages amounting to many thousands of dollars are said to be forthcoming. It is stated that when the legislative committee made their investigation of the land office a ledger was carefully stowed away and the committee was merely able to report that so much was owing in rents on such and such leases amounting to such and such an amount without being able to verify the accounts. Many of these outstanding accounts were, it is now claimed, already paid and the money appropriated to private uses.

The Auditor's department with Mr. Pratt is now well on towards the end of its investigation, though until returns are brought in from leaseholders as to compared accounts the total amount of shortage can be only approximated.

ATHERTON ESTATE.

The accounts of the estate of the late J. B. Atherton have been finally approved by Judge Robinson, who has signed an order dismissing the administrator, Mrs. Juliet M. Atherton. The probate passed without bonds or accounting, the will having stipulated that no bonds should be asked and all the heirs having waived accounting. All the bequests have been paid, the special ones mentioned in the petition being \$20,000 each to C. H. Atherton, Mary Atherton, Richards and A. M. Atherton, with \$10,000 to Sarah Atherton Gilman.

KAMALO CASE AFTERMATH.

Attorney Lightfoot held the floor all morning yesterday before Judge Gear in the case of Doe vs. Smith, arguing for the plaintiff and speaking until nearly four o'clock in the afternoon. Attorney Dunne will take up argument for his side tomorrow morning.

CRIMINAL LIBEL RULING.

Judge De Bolt yesterday morning, after complimenting T. McCants Stewart for the defense and W. S. Fleming for the Territory upon their able arguments and quotation of the authorities, overruled the plea in abatement and motion to quash the indictment in the charge against F. J. Testa alleging criminal libel. This morning was set for the defendant to plead or enter further motion of intervention.

MANOA VALLEY MORTGAGE.

A petition was filed on Wednesday afternoon by Henry E. Cooper for foreclosure of a mortgage against the Island Realty Company and J. A. Gilman. This property includes Mr. Cooper's former residence and property adjoining the College Hills tract. The mortgage was made in May, 1900, to secure payment of a note for \$70,000 with interest at six per cent, payable semi-annually.

The sum of \$5,000 was paid in June, 1900, on the principal, leaving unpaid the sum of \$65,000 plus \$3,900 unpaid interest. J. A. Gilman is alleged by the plaintiff to have an interest claim in the said property by virtue of a second mortgage which plaintiff believes to be unrecorded and the claim of Mr. Gilman inferior to the lien of the plaintiff's mortgage.

Believing that the property has greatly depreciated in value and that unless allowed to bid in himself for the property at such sale as he prays shall be ordered, the plaintiff asks that the defendant shall be ordered to appear and answer the petition and that the property be sold at public auction, and that the Island Realty Company be required to pay any residue that may not be covered by the proceeds of the sale, including costs of the suit and attorney's fees, and that the claims of J. A. Gilman may be set up and adjudicated by the court.

Executive Donations.

Professor Scott has asked Acting Governor Atkinson to present the diplomas to High School graduates on June 14 and received the executive consent to do so.

The Acting Governor also agreed to hand over to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry for their use a collection of preserved fruits and samples of island woods which were prepared for the proposed exhibit at the Louisiana. These will still be an asset of the Department of the Territory.

COUNTY ACT COMMISSION ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS

Mr. Cooper, Chairman, and Mr. Stewart, Secretary--Weekly Meetings To Be Held Tuesday Evenings.

There was a meeting of the County Act Commission for organization at the office of Henry E. Cooper yesterday afternoon at 4:30. All of the commissioners were present, viz: Henry E. Cooper, T. McCants Stewart, C. L. Crabbe, Fred. C. Beckley and E. M. Watson.

Mr. Cooper was unanimously elected as chairman, and Mr. Stewart as secretary, for the duration of the Commission.

Mr. Crabbe was appointed a committee of one to ask the Governor for a place in the Capitol where the regular session of the Commission may be held. It is thought that there will be no objection to setting the hall of the House of Representatives apart for this purpose.

The meeting decided to hold weekly sessions on Tuesday evenings, opening at 7:30 o'clock. On the question being raised, it was concluded that the meetings should be open to the public. Possibly on occasions outside opinions will be solicited upon questions of detail in the proposed county government.

Mr. Cooper consented to a request that, at next meeting, he address the meeting upon the scope that should be taken by the Commission in framing a measure of county government for submission to next Legislature.

SEARCH FOR CONEMAUGH REQUESTED.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Government has been requested to send a vessel in search of the steamship Conemaugh. The Conemaugh is long overdue at Delaware Breakwater with a cargo of sugar from Hawaii. She has been given up for lost by shipping men.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two good medicines in the house, and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

F. L. HOOGS IN ST. LOUIS

He Complains of Graft in Both Exposition and City.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 21.—Graft is rampant in this city and particularly on the Exposition grounds. Public spirited men of St. Louis fear that the greed of the people will injure the fair to a great extent. As it stands now, visitors do not tarry long, but take in the fair without loss of time and then depart, glad to get out of the clutches of the wolves of St. Louis.

Almost highway robbery is committed at the Exposition grounds. You must pay for everything. A glass of water can only be secured by contributing coin of the realm. Outside of the exhibition buildings everything is a concession. The exposition management receives 25 per cent of the receipts of all concessions, so the management is in a measure responsible for high charges. The visitors complain loudly, but no attention is paid to protests. The robbery goes on without fear or hindrance.

Even the heads of the exposition are now being charged with wilful extravagance—to use a mild term. A number of them are and have been receiving large salaries for several years. Many of them are drawing down as high as \$25,000 a year for positions that do not require the greatest executive ability. This extravagance has been protested against without success. About 120 men who hold stock in the Exposition have refused to pay up and recently suits were commenced to force the delinquents to settle. When these cases are up before the courts, the extravagance of the Exposition heads will receive a delightful airing.

St. Louis people are not supporting the Exposition in a very satisfactory manner. During the opening week there were but 65,387 paid admissions—not enough to pay the daily running expenses of the grounds. On the other hand there were 72,000 free admissions during the same time. The cost of running the Exposition must be very great. The music alone costs in the neighborhood of \$5,000 a day. There are several renowned military bands employed. Sousa furnishes two concerts each day and is said to receive \$1,000 for each concert. All other features are supported on an equally expensive scale.

Of the Exposition itself no words but of praise can be said, but a long story could be written on the graft that is present always.

FRANK L. HOOGS.

MINOR LAND OFFICE FEES MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN

It is said that the exact amount of the alleged shortages in the office of the Land Commissioner may never be known, owing to the non-entry of minor fees for copying of records, deeds and leases.

All leaseholders are being communicated with and shown the amounts outstanding against them with a request to present back receipts should they not agree with the territorial book-keeping. This is a lengthy way of getting at the heart of the matter but a practical one, and until it is concluded neither the auditor nor Commissioner Pratt can state what the defalcation may or may not be.

Plans are being laid to provide for a check against the possibilities of receiving minor fees without entry, but no satisfactory scheme has yet been evolved.

MIDWAY ISLANDS SHIPPING RULE

Commissioner E. T. Chamberlain of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labor, has rendered the following decision, addressed to the U. S. Shipping Commissioner, San Francisco:

"Referring to your letter dated the 4th instant, this office advises you that in the case of the steamer Francis H. Leggett, bound to the Midway Islands, the crew may be shipped as if in the coasting trade, unless they are to proceed to some foreign port."

THE EFFICACY of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. If troubled with this painful disease procure a bottle at once. One application relieves the pain. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NAPOLEON'S HAIR SHOWN

Fast Railroad—Oregon and California Exhibits.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A complete working model of a proposed monorail line between London and Liverpool, England, is among the World's Fair railway exhibits in the Transportation building. The model is one-sixteenth of the actual size.

The running wheels are in the center of the train, straddling an A-shaped structure at the apex of which is the rail. The underwork of the carriage hangs down on either side and there is an ingenious arrangement on horizontal wheels which runs along the guide rails half way down the sides of the "A" with flanges beneath. When the train takes a curve the pressure falls upon these horizontal wheels, and thus there is no more risk in turning curves than in running straight.

The speed of the trains to be operated on this new style of road is 120 miles an hour.

PRUNES WHILE YOU WAIT.

World's Fair visitors are treated to a feast of prunes, at the California exhibit in the Agriculture building. Stewed prunes, raw prunes, dried prunes, fresh prunes and prunes served in every imaginable way are handed out to visitors, free of cost, with the compliments of the California Farmers' club and granges. Instructions are given in cooking and serving prunes, and the public receives some information as to the value of prunes as food.

DOMES OF GRAIN AND GRASS.

A colossal dome covered with clusters of grain and grasses constitutes the beautiful center piece of Oregon's exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair. Even the eight huge pillars supporting the dome are encased in artistically arranged bunches of golden grain and native wild grasses and forage plants that grow to such prodigious size in the fertile fields of Oregon.

The dome is surmounted with an enormous bundle of wheat towering six feet above the canopy. One of the sides of the kiosk is a wall of grasses, the center-piece being a bunch of buffalo grass covering a space of seven by four feet. This is surrounded by bunches of alfalfa, sweet peas and clover and nearly twenty other kinds of Oregon grasses. Altogether 265 varieties of grain and 165 varieties of grasses are used in this exhibit. More than a hundred different kinds of wheat are used, some having grown to the height of more than seven feet. Rye, barley and buckwheat in many varieties also appear in this exhibit and help to beautify the handsomely decorated dome.

The interior contains a fine display of the famous Oregon hops in bales and on the vines, and 600 glass globes filled with different kinds of grain and grass seed. There is also a fine collection of vegetables put up in glass jars, showing the varieties produced in Oregon.

Occupying a prominent place inside the dome is a large seal of the coat-of-arms of Oregon, done in grain. It is 3 feet, 8 inches in diameter and is made of wheat, oats, rye, millet and other seeds. This work of art was executed by a sixteen-year-old Oregon boy, George Bonnie, of Woodburn. Above the state seal is the word "Welcome" made of prunes. The word "Oregon" in prunes appears in two places on the outside of the dome.

Between the pillars are looped the colors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in red, white, blue and yellow silk, beneath which are suspended festoons of golden grain. The inside of the dome is tastefully decorated with ropes of grain and grasses.

The Oregon agricultural exhibit is in charge of J. R. Douglass, superintendent of the state's agricultural department, who will accord a hearty welcome to all World's Fair visitors.

NAPOLEON'S HAIR ON EXHIBITION.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—A lock of the hair that grew on the head of Napoleon Bonaparte is an exhibit in the historical section of the Anthropological Department at the World's Fair. The lock, which is a small one, is reddish brown in color. It has probably faded somewhat from its original color of dark brown. It is contained in an ebony stand inlaid with silver, and lies on a blue silk background.

The relic is owned by Mrs. Charles Hopkins of Washington, D. C. The hair was given by Bonaparte himself to Prince Charles L. Bonaparte, the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and was transferred by him to the Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, when the latter was Minister to England in 1845. Mr. Everett will it to his daughter, Charlotte Everett Brooks, and she in turn left it, in 1879, to her daughter, Mrs. Hopkins. The seals of Prince Charles of Cambré adorn the back of the case.

REGISTERED WARRANTS.

Six Thousand of Them Outstanding Awaiting Funds.

There are now some six thousand treasury warrants registered and outstanding and with the three thousand issued and paid some months ago the total warrant numbers registered yesterday by government employees were over the 9000 mark. These represented May salaries but there was no money in the vaults to meet the demand for coin. No difficulty was experienced, however, in cashing them at the banks.

The amount registered is close to \$400,000 and the bulk of this will not be paid out of the Territorial treasury until the November taxes replenish the empty coffers of the government. Treasurer Campbell still has some money to come in, however, and expects to announce some payments before the week passes.

MUCH LEPROSY EXISTS ON ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

In the various official health reports which have been made regarding the situation on the Isthmus of Panama very little has been said as to the existence of leprosy there. This may be due to the fact that the officials who formulated these reports base them upon the official records of the different hospitals, which naturally do not receive many patients afflicted with this disease. Leprosy has been more or less prevalent on the isthmus for years and Bogota, the capital of Colombia, has over 5 per cent of its population affected. The French and St. Thomas hospitals are crowded. The most prevalent diseases are beri beri, elephantiasis, dysentery and various forms of malaria, the most common and fatal type of which is termed the chagres fever. It was while pursuing investigations along this line that it was found that leprosy was by no means an uncommon disease there. About a mile and a half from the city of Panama and situated along the shores of the Pacific a colony is maintained for these unfortunate people. It was some little time before the leper colony could be located. The colony consists of four wooden huts, surmounted by corrugated steel roofs, blistering under the intense rays of a tropical sun. It is thoroughly isolated and surrounded by a wire fence three feet high, the entrance to which is guarded by a public health officer. In the vicinity of the huts were found thousands of gigantic lizards, numerous sand crabs and a flock of hungry vultures. There are at present seven inmates.

The oldest and most pitiable case is that of a Chinaman, who went to the isthmus during the latter days of the French canal company as a laborer. Shortly afterward the early symptoms of the disease made their appearance and he was finally sent to Panama to become a member of the fated assembly, where he has been confined for fourteen years. He has lost both hands and feet, but seems to suffer no pain and is philosophically waiting for the inevitable end. The different types and stages of leprosy are all represented here. Each patient takes great pride in the care of his living tomb.

There was some objection on the part of the health officer in charge when it was suggested that photographs be taken of the inmates. As they themselves received the proposition with enthusiasm, and were evidently anxious to have their pictures taken, the keeper was finally persuaded to look the other way while two pictures were taken.

The old Chinaman asked for a copy of the photograph, and when he was told it would probably be a month before he could get it he replied that the photographer had better hurry or he would not be there to receive it. These unfortunate people are allowed 25 cents, gold, each day for individual maintenance, and are visited by the local health physician twice during the month. All medicines and clothing are given them by the government. The majority of the inmates are native Panamanians of Spanish or Indian descent. There are undoubtedly more cases of leprosy in Panama than the public records show. The cases in the leper colony are only those unfortunates who are friendless, homeless and penniless. In the city there are many lepers confined in the private homes by parents, relatives or friends, who can afford to pay for their maintenance and hide them from the not too vigilant health authorities.

Dr. Amador, who before he became president of the republic of Panama was medical officer for the Panama Railroad Company, is said to admit that such conditions exist, but placed the blame upon the shoulders of the Colombian government, saying that the officers of the new republic had not as yet had the time or opportunity to correct this evil. From knowledge of the methods of the officials at Panama, however, it is believed that this problem, as well as all others requiring energetic action, will be left to the American government for solution; and it is hoped that with the help of the United States sanitary commission existing conditions will be thoroughly revolutionized.—"Wilbert Melville" in Washington Star.

UNITED STATES NAVY LIBELED BY PAVLOFF

The attention of the bureau of navigation of the Navy Department has been called to the official report of M. Pavloff, Russian minister to Korea, which was gazetted in the Official Messenger stating that the commander of the Vicksburg refused, after the engagement at Chemulpo, to take aboard his vessel wounded men from the Russian warships Variag and Korietz. The bureau produced the following extract from the report of Commander W. A. Marshall, commanding the Vicksburg at Chemulpo, which the officials regard as a complete rebuttal:

"About 12:30 p. m. (February 9) both Russian vessels (Korietz and Variag) headed in toward their anchorage at full speed, and as they approached it was seen that the Variag had a list to port and appeared to be on fire aft on the port quarter, a number of Japanese in pursuit until about a mile inside of Yodolimi, but not firing, as the foreign men-of-war were directly in line of fire, when they gave up the chase and rejoined their squadron outside. At 12:50 the Variag anchored about 400 yards to the northward and westward of the Talbot, with the Elba about 600 yards to the southward of her. On learning that she had quite a number of wounded men I sent our medical officer on board to render assistance. The same was done by the Talbot, Elba and Pascal. A little later on, on its being reported that the Variag was in a sinking condition, two of our cutters and the whaleboat with boats from the other cruisers assisted in taking off her personnel and putting them on board the Talbot and Elba. Two Russian officers (engineers) were brought on board the Vicksburg and taken care of for some time, and on my offering to have the Zafiro used as temporary quarters they were taken to the Elba, and where their captain detained them and declined my offer with thanks."

It is pointed out by the chief of navigation bureau that the Zafiro, which was tendered as a hospital ship, is a roomy naval transport and was much more suitable for the accommodation of the wounded than the little Vicksburg, with its cramped quarters.

WILL NOT OFFICIALLY PROTEST.

The State Department has refused not to make an official protest against the Russian government against the latest utterances of M. Pavloff, late Russian minister to Korea, relative to the conduct of the officers of the Vicksburg in connection with the succoring of survivors of the Russian ships Variag and Korietz. Naval officers here have shown considerable feeling over the criticisms as affecting the honor of the United States navy, and are desirous of having an inquiry made as to why these statements are given publication in the Official Messenger, thus stamping them as official. The State Department officials, however, are disposed to ignore the incident, one of them explaining that M. Pavloff's utterances are, in a measure, pardonable, in view of the great humiliations he has suffered. A few months ago, as Russian minister and agent in Korea, the king was a puppet in the minister's hands, and he was the absolute despot of the country, but within one day, without notice, he found himself practically a prisoner in Japanese hands, escorted by a couple of Japanese soldiers on shipboard and summarily expelled from Korea. There is no prospect of his return, according to the opinion here, and the man naturally feels greatly embittered. Making due allowances for his state of mind, according to the State Department officials, the department will not notice the matter.

THE VICKSBURG IGNORED.

A curious statement is made by a naval officer who has been in correspondence with some of the officers of the Vicksburg as to what occurred in Chemulpo harbor among the vessels of the international fleet. It is stated that on the morning of February 9, the day of the fight, the captain of the British warship Talbot began to make signals with the international code. These were directed to the French warship and to the German warship, and a lively exchange went on for a long time, but not for a moment was the Vicksburg signalled, nor was she taken into the confidence of the officers of the other ships. But the Vicksburg signaller read all of the conversation and, indeed, Commander Marshall has reported officially to the delivery of the triple protest against the Japanese attack, in which he was invited to join. Just why the Vicksburg was excluded from the conference is a subject of much speculation here.—Washington Star.

SHOULD LANTANA BE EXTERMINATED

The Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale (Tahiti) for March copies the article on lantana from the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist for January, saying by way of introduction:

"The species of lantana, a tropical genus of the verbena family, are prickly shrubs, and cultivated in Europe as ornamental plants, but in warm climates they are a perfect pest and a source of great trouble to agriculturists. This applies more especially to the lantana camara and the numerous varieties of this ubiquitous species. We hear a universal complaint from India, Australia, Java and indeed from all tropical countries. During the first months of the existence of the J. d' A. T., we remember having received a letter from the Chamber of Agriculture of Tahiti, asking our advice as to the best means of arresting the lantana pest. At the time we were at a loss as to what answer to give; the data we have now received will probably be of a nature to give more satisfaction to our correspondents."

After quoting from the Honolulu periodical named the account of the campaign against lantana here, the Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale concludes thus:

"Messrs. Koebels and Perkins are persuaded that by insisting on and favoring the propagation of certain other insects, and, if necessary, importing others (now well known), the lantana would be entirely destroyed in the Hawaiian Islands; but the question arises as to whether it would be of common interest to effect this, and different opinions exist on the subject. Entomologists do not care to take upon themselves a decision on this matter, and ask in the first place that the question should be carefully studied by the Department of Forestry. We will inform our readers as to the result of this curious debate. But we can already note the following in the Tropical Agriculturist of Colombo, (February, 1904):

"We are convinced the complete destruction of the lantana is undesirable, as, at least in Ceylon, it greatly contributes to the fertility of abandoned fields."

MORE ABOUT THE MOORISH BANDITS

TANGIER (Morocco), May 20.—Ion Perdicaris' family has received a letter from the brigands requesting food and clothing for the captives, the wealthy American and his stepson, Cromwell Varley, a British subject, stating that both are well. The captives are detained four hours outside of Tangier, where Correspondent Harris of the London Times was confined. A tribe loyal to the Sultan has offered to rescue the captives, but the offer was declined, because the Sultan feared that it would imperil the captives' lives.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Mr. Perdicaris, the wealthy American resident of Tangier, Morocco, and his stepson, a British subject, who were captured by brigands, have been carried into the mountains, where pursuit is almost impossible. The State Department has been advised to this effect by Mr. Gummere, United States Consul-General at Tangier, in cablegrams reaching the department overnight. He also reports that no terms have been received from the brigand chief. Gummere said that the Moorish authorities are assisting in every way they can, and adds that a war vessel will be of great assistance.

PARIS, May 20.—The French Government does not intend to send a warship to Tangier or otherwise intervene in connection with the capturing of Perdicaris and Varley by brigands. The right of France to intervene would raise a direct issue with the Sultan of Morocco concerning the exercise of police powers. Moreover, the Government advises are that Mohammed el Torres, the representative of the Sultan at Tangier, will meet the brigands' demands in order to secure the prisoners' release.

Unofficial advices say that Mohammed el Torres has already recalled the Moorish troops, as the brigands demanded.

United States Consul-General Gummere, at Tangier, Morocco, telegraphs confirming the reports that the brigand band which captured Perdicaris and Varley is the same that captured Harris, the London Times correspondent, last year. Besides capturing the men, members of the band attacked the women of the Perdicaris party. The British and American representatives at Tangier are taking energetic measures to obtain the release of the captives and the Moorish authorities are assisting them.


GIBRALTAR, May 20.—A British torpedo boat, No. 88, sailed today for Tangier in connection with the kidnapping of Perdicaris and his stepson, a British subject, by armed Arabs, headed by Raisoul, the notorious brigand chief.

NEW TRIAL ASKED.

Cotton Brothers Will Argue Motion on Friday.

A motion in the Territory vs. Cotton Brothers case, in which plaintiffs were awarded \$15,000 for the loss of the Green Island steamer at Pearl Harbor, has been moved on the ground that the judgment should be set aside and a new trial granted. The motion is based on the fact that the sum of \$15,000 shown by the testimony to be the value of the property is not the value of the property at the time of the loss, but the value of the property at the time of the trial.

The motion was argued by the Cotton Brothers and will be argued by the plaintiffs on Friday.



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PAPAYA CULTIVATION

To the casual observer, the papaya fruit seems to come forth of unassisted nature in the Hawaiian Islands, only needing to have the seed planted almost anywhere for producing a tree that will bear the luscious fruit in a few months. But when one essays to propagate the papaya tree without previous knowledge, it is only to encounter difficulty and disappointment. Apart from various exacting requirements in tending and pruning, the tree is possessed of vagaries in reproduction from the seed which must be learned before success in its cultivation can be obtained. The following information is furnished with a view to aiding the Hawaiian horticulturist in mastering papaya cultivation. It is compiled from "The Story of the Papaya" (as the name of the plant in one of its popular forms is there given), a paper by F. B. Kilmer, reproduced from the American Journal of Pharmacy in the August, 1903, number of the Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Jamaica. Particular attention is called to the facts relating to sex in the plant, for it is the peculiarity in this respect which has caused the chief trouble here.

Of the several edible species mentioned in the article here drawn from, the Carica Papaya has the main attention. It is the species cultivated in Hawaii.

There are varying descriptions of the character of the plant, as it is modified by locality and cultivation. Among the notable varieties of the Carica Papaya are the green and so-called "violet." The violet is the one most highly esteemed for cultivation, but does not attain great height. The fruit is large, often weighing as much as twenty pounds, and when ripe is very sweet. While young the trees are kept shady and pruned to prevent their growing tall. To encourage fruit, portions of the flowers are picked off; the smaller fruits are removed when green, so that the remainder will grow larger and stronger. The green Carica grows to greater height than the purple; its fruits are smaller and possess a less agreeable flavor.

The three forms of flower present in the papaya are, according to the native description, classified as varieties. The so-called female trees bear only fruiting flowers, and produce the largest fruit and the greatest numbers. These flowers are single, with a yellow (or purple) corolla with five-seeded petals, growing in considerable numbers at the apex of the stalk, which rapidly pushes upward and puts out new leaf stems. The fruit development is so rapid that buds, flowers, green and ripe fruit are often seen at the same time. The male flowers are borne on hanging stems, ranging from six inches to one foot or more in length, and may be white, bright yellow, sometimes tinged with purple, often developing considerable fragrance. Though not large, the fruit of the hanging papaya is very sweet. "It is quite common," Mr. Kilmer says, "for numerous papaya plants to spring up from seeds scattered by the birds over a portion of land which, according to tropical custom, has been cleared by burning away the trees and undergrowth. There are no forests of papayas, because the plants need sun and room. They are seldom seen among dense growths. They do not propagate in clusters. For the most part they are the product of cultivation, and near every hut are carefully guarded groups from two to six in number."

It must not be inferred from the foregoing remarks about the papaya as a forest growth that the plant is not capable of cultivation on a large scale. There is a magnificent orchard of papayas owned by Henry M. Wells in the Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, which is said to occupy six acres. At present every tree seems to be thriving and loaded with fine-looking, large fruit. Within the trees, planted about ten feet apart, are of uniform height, and the orchard is one of the prettiest horticultural sights in these islands.

Among the most baffling factors in papaya cultivation would appear to be the uncertainty of results from the seeds. Speaking of strange variations in tropical plant life, Mr. Kilmer says: "The papaya is likewise very prone to variation. Seeds selected with extreme care from flourishing trees, the fruit of which would weigh fifteen pounds, upon being planted would in part follow the parent stock; other portions would revert to the wild prototype and yield fruit the size of a hen's egg."

Hon. William Fawcett, B. Sc., F. L. S., Director of the Jamaica Public Gardens and Plantations, is quoted by Mr. Kilmer as follows regarding cultivation:

"The best method of planting papayas is to raise the young plants in beds, and as soon as they are three inches high transplant them into bamboo joints, in which they can be kept until they are nine inches high, when they can be transplanted to the open ground. In dry districts they will require abundant watering, irrigation necessary. In wet places they can be grown with little or no water. Papayas require good, rich, deep soil, and good cultivation; even then many of the plants, just as they should commence to bear, suddenly fail, the plants cease to grow, the young leaves turn yellow and fall off."

In the West Indies the accepted mode of cultivation of the papaya is to remove a few of the fruit, when the tree is young, and upward branching off all the lower branches of the tree. During the period the fruit is in the ground, when the soil is rich, the tree requires little, copious watering.

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NO DOUBLE DEALING

Hustace Did Not Pay
Magoon for Drawing
Up a Deed.

During the trial of L. H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith before Judge Gear, yesterday morning, the intent of the suit being to set aside an alleged invalid deed made by Frank Hustace to the defendant, Hustace testified that he paid J. A. Magoon by check \$150 for legal services. As Magoon is attorney for Dee in the present case, the testimony of Hustace was misunderstood by some within hearing.

Mr. Dee said after the court adjourned that the fee had nothing to do with the deed he is attacking, which as a matter of fact was prepared in the office of Robertson & Wilder. Dee had been urging Hustace to give a bond covering the judgment against himself, Egan and Foster in the Kamalo case. Hustace wanted legal advice on the matter and retained Magoon for the purpose, with the fee of \$150, but instead of following up the question of a bond Hustace went to San Francisco. He never returned to Magoon for the requested advice.

continued experiment it was found that seeds taken from the central portion of the largest and finest fruits were the most likely to be fertile, and would give more encouraging results. The proper adjustment of the sexes in tropical soil is difficult and exasperating.

"The papaya is much like the nutmeg in its vagaries of sex relation. It is generally agreed that for fertilization one male to ten female plants is the proper ratio, but until the trees arrive at the blossoming stage (five years in the case of nutmeg), the male cannot be distinguished from the female. One can imagine the dismay of all the cultivator who finds at the end of all his toil and waiting that he has a plantation of male non-fruit-bearing, instead of the coveted female or fruit-bearing plants. I have records of numerous instances where acres of ground were planted with thousands of papaya plants in which the males were in the majority of over fifteen to one."—Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist.

THE SUPREME COURT

Is Not Affected by Judge Galbraith's Departure.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The departure of Judge Galbraith will make no difference to the standing of the Supreme Bench, and all work of that organization will be carried on as usual.

Chief Justice Frear stated yesterday afternoon that the statute provides for the calling in of a first, second or third circuit judge in such cases where a member of the bench is absent by vacation or other cause.

"Judge De Bolt stands the first on the list to fill such a vacancy," said Chief Justice Frear, "and in the event of his not being eligible Judge Gear would be in order. The Supreme Bench is still in full effect."

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.

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QUEEN WAS QUITE WELL

Only Planned to Snub
St. Louis Fair
Officials.

The St. Louis Republic of May 14 contains the following account of Queen Liliuokalani's visit to the Exposition:

Former Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has departed for San Francisco, on her way to her home in Honolulu, and she goes with a thorough knowledge of the World's Fair and everything on the Pike, for, instead of being ill and confined to her room at the Inside Inn, she has been well and active, and she has "done" the Fair and the Pike independent of the Exposition Company.

The former Queen was piqued Monday afternoon when she reached the Union Station and realized that there was no reception committee to welcome her to St. Louis. She was angry when she had to pay her way into the World's Fair grounds, and still angrier when she was told at the Inside Inn that 50 cents additional for herself and each member of her party would be added to her bill each day, the said 50 cents being for admissions and for the Exposition Company.

Queen "Lili" did not sulk. That would not be royal. Indeed, she remained close by in her room and gave it out that she was "sick" and could see no one. She positively refused to see anyone. The Princess Kalamanoie, wife of Prince "Cupid," the former Queen's adopted son and a delegate in Congress from Hawaii, formally called on President Francis and inspected the grounds.

However, the former Queen was not to be deprived of seeing the Fair, for Tuesday morning she summoned a bellboy and told him to call a carriage for her, and gave him \$2 to say nothing about it. When the carriage arrived, she, accompanied by the Princess and her secretary and companion, got in and took a long drive over the grounds. They were not recognized by anybody. The Queen sitting in a rear seat of the carriage and well shielded from view.

Tuesday night the former Queen walked out of the side entrance of the Inside Inn, accompanied by the Princess. They took chairs to the Pike and saw some of the entertainments along that thoroughfare. Wednesday afternoon the former Queen called at several buildings, being pushed in a chair, and Wednesday night she saw more of the Pike. The programme of Wednesday was repeated Thursday, including a ride on the Intramural.

SLIPS OUT OF HOTEL.

When the former Queen left the Inn she called a bellboy and gave him 50 cents to see that the road was clear and to say nothing. He was also the guard for her return to the Inn. When she left yesterday morning she complimented the lad and gave him \$10 for his secretiveness.

Although Queen "Lili" was frequently around the grounds, she kept away from the Administration building and from all officials of the Fair. She did not call on a single friend in St. Louis, and to every card that was sent up to her room one answer was returned: "The Queen begs to say that she is so ill that she cannot see you. She thanks you most cordially for calling and for your kind solicitation for her health." It is to be presumed that the former Queen enjoyed the snub that she was administering to the Exposition officials and friends in St. Louis, and that she also enjoyed her tour of the various buildings and of the Pike. Wednesday night and on Thursday Prince "Cupid" was with his mother on their secret tours of the grounds and the Pike, but frequently he dropped behind them so as not to attract attention, as he is comparatively well known to Exposition officials and others at the Fair.

At Union Station yesterday morning the former Queen hurried from the carriage to her sleeper, and Prince "Cupid" looked after the baggage, which, by the way, he had to pay \$104 excess rate on, as there were eighty-three distinct packages. While the Prince will return to the Fair, Queen "Lili" will not.

CUPID MADE HASTE AND SAILED AWAY

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Prince Kuhio changed his mind about going to Chicago yesterday and at 2:30 p. m. began to make hurried preparations to get away on the Ventura with the other Republican delegates to the Chicago convention. At 4 o'clock the Prince was placidly leaning over the steamer's rail smoking a cigarette, as if he and his friends had not been all excitement up to a few minutes beforehand.

On Monday evening at the luncheon given by Prince Kuhio at Waikiki he announced to several newspapermen that he had decided not to go to Chicago, but would devote his time here endeavoring to secure his re-election to Congress.

During yesterday the Prince was urged to alter his decision and go with the delegates. It is said that cablegrams from Washington were received to this end, and he finally secured his ticket packed his trunk and grip and went to the steamer. An effort was made to hold the Ventura half an hour beyond her sailing time, but to no purpose. However, the extra half hour was not needed.

The other delegates going were A. C. M. Robertson, C. H. McKinley, E. A. Knicker and W. T. Robinson.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of Cuticura, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the hardened scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVER, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single bar is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LARSEN & Loh, Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. Forrester, Cochrane, Sole Agents, Boston, U.S.A.

MOST POPULAR

PUBLICATION

IN HONOLULU

THE SUNDAY

ADVERTISER

WAR NEWS, CHURCH NEWS, SPORTING NEWS, GENERAL NEWS AND ALL THE LATEST WORLD'S NEWS BY CABLE.

MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND HUMOROUS SELECTIONS, AND A CONTINUATION OF THOMAS FITCH'S INTERESTING ARTICLES ON HIS FOREIGN TRAVELS. PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS OF THE BYSTANDER.

INTERESTING READING TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, AND WITHAL, A CLEAN PUBLICATION ADMISSABLE TO THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

Published by the

Hawaiian Gazette Co., Limited.

65 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

TO SUPERSEDE JAPANESE LINE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—For some time past it has been rumored that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company would replace the vessels turned over to the Japanese Government at the opening of hostilities between that Government and Russia, but until this morning nothing definite had been ascertained along this line.

It is the desire of the directors of the company to secure several of the crack Atlantic liners for the trade and rumor has it that negotiations are now pending between the Toyo Kisen Kaisha people and the White Star Company. The two magnificent steamers Teutonic and Mauretania are these most anxiously sought to replace the America, Maru, Nippon Maru and the Honkoku Maru.

It is well known that before the opening of the war the Japanese Government had decided to construct at least ten

large boats after the pattern of the Sibiris and Korea. This is unfeasible now for the reason that shipbuilding in Japan will be confined for many years to come to the naval department. This information that the company might renew operations will come as welcome news as the line was very popular with sea travelers.

PAINS IN THE STOMACH. Like toothache, are not dangerous, but decidedly unpleasant. Persons who are subject to such attacks will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking a dose or two of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Likely to Die.

After midnight it was learned from the Queen's Hospital that Johnsen, the sailor who fell into the hold of the Kalulani yesterday, was not likely to recover although he would probably live through the night. His spine was injured.

THE OLD RELIABLE



HAWAIIAN ISLES' TRAGIC VOYAGE

MELBOURNE, May 5.—Upon the arrival in Hobson's Bay from New York last night of the American bark Hawaiian Isles, Captain Mallet had a stirring story of deaths by suicide and misadventure to narrate. The first fatality was on 3rd April, when, during a heavy gale, one of the crew, a Swede named Charles Anderson, aged 25, was washed overboard and lost. The ship at the time was running before the storm, and immense seas were frequently breaking over her. Anderson was caught by one of the waves and swept into the ocean. All that was possible to save him was done, but apparently he sank immediately. The accident occurred off the Cape of Good Hope. Ten days later Charles Carey, one of the crew, aged 44, committed suicide by jumping into the sea. Life-buoy lines were thrown within easy reach of him when in the water, but he immediately swam away from them. Carey had been scrubbing the main deck when he suddenly rushed to the side of the vessel and vaulted on to the rail into the water. The ship was put about as soon as possible, but before a boat could reach him he had sunk. No reason could be assigned for the rash act. The sequence of tragedies was completed before another week had elapsed by the mysterious disappearance one night of a young sailor named Carl Reiche, 18 years, a native of Germany. It is supposed that Reiche jumped overboard, but as no one saw him leave the ship the circumstances under which he met his death can only be conjectured. Reiche had been somewhat eccentric in his conduct for some time before his disappearance. One of the other sailors had reported that he was acting strangely, and the mate of the ship thereupon confined Reiche in an apartment which was used as a hospital. It is supposed that he forced the lock of the door, and in a fit of temporary insanity, threw himself overboard. Captain Mallet states that there had been no quarrelling among the crew during the voyage, and he is at a loss to account for the suicide of the two sailors.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).
U. S. collier Nero, from San Francisco, May 4.
U. S. Revenue S. S. Thetis, Hamlet, from Hilo and cruise about Islands, May 29.
U. S. cruiser New York, Hunker, from Panama, May 10.
U. S. S. Bennington, from Panama, May 10.
U. S. S. Buffalo, from Singapore and Guam, May 20.
U. S. S. Marblehead, from San Francisco, May 25.
U. S. S. Concord, from San Francisco, May 25.
U. S. S. Solace, Bull, from San Francisco, May 25.
U. S. S. Albany, Rush, from Cavite, May 20.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Aryan, Am. sp. Pendleton, from San Francisco, April 30.
Bertie Minor, Am. schr. Ravens, from Eureka, May 24.
C. A. Thayer, Am. schr. Fairhaven, May 14.
Edward Sewall, Am. sp. Quick, from San Francisco, May 11.
Emily F. Whitney, Am. sp. Goodman, from Sydney, May 24.
Greta, Br. bk. Heyburn, from Leith, May 24.
W. H. Marston, Am. sch. Curtis, from San Francisco, May 24.
Helene, Am. schr. Christiansen, from San Francisco, May 2.
Kaulani, Am. bk. Colly, from San Francisco, May 27.
Lemon, Am. sp. Park, from Newcastle, April 27.
Nugent, Am. bk. Joselyn, from New York, April 25.
Robert Lewers, Am. schr. from Port Gamble, May 2.
Rosemond, Am. schr. Fernald, from San Francisco, May 24.
Royal Sovereign, Ch. bk. Klush, from Nitrate ports, May 7.
R. P. Rithet, Am. bk. McPhail, from San Francisco, May 2.

By a decision of the Supreme Court, on a habeas corpus petition, the three Japanese witnesses in the Glenn murder trial detained by Sheriff Conney of Kauai are ordered to be released. It is held that, after a trial on an indictment, witnesses cannot be held pending a hearing on the convicted person's exceptions.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY acts on nature's plan—loosens the cold, relieves the lungs and makes expectoration easy. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WIRELESS TEST SATISFIES ADMIRAL

The San Francisco Call of May 23 says:

Wireless telegraphy on this coast has proved to be a complete success, as demonstrated by the transmission of messages between the station on the top of Yerba Buena Island and the steamer Solace when the vessel was seventy-six miles out at sea. The navy transport Solace sailed from port yesterday morning en route to the Orient. She was fully equipped with the Slaby-Arch system. From the moment she left the heads she commenced sending telegrams to the island. The communication between the two points was absolutely perfect. At 8 o'clock in the evening the Solace sent the following question to the island: "Will you kindly give us the result of the baseball score of the game played to-day on the island between the navy apprentices and the commercial nine." The following answer was immediately sent back and was understood and acknowledged by the Solace: "The commercial team won by a score of 6 to 4."

At 9 o'clock Commander Bull of the Solace sent the following communication to Admiral William H. Whiting, commandant at the island: "We are now seventy-six miles from the Golden Gate. We have communicated successfully with Farallone Islands. We are using full power and can hardly hear you. Good-by."

ADMIRAL WHITING SATISFIED.

Admiral Whiting, who had charge of the construction of the station at Yerba Buena, is greatly pleased at the success of the new invention. It has taken some time to construct the station, but it has been in good working order for the last two weeks. Mare Island has been very frequently communicated with. Since it commenced operations it has never been closed night or day, and an operator is always there ready to receive communications either from points about the bay or from the deep-sea-going vessels. Admiral Whiting, in speaking of the result of the experiment, said:

"It can be readily understood that I am greatly pleased at the magnificent results of this trial. It has exceeded anything that has heretofore taken place on the Pacific Coast. The communication was distinct, and the registrations were absolutely perfect. There was not the slightest trouble in understanding the communications. The machine we are using is the Slaby-Arch. With this instrument, which has been greatly improved since the Navy Department took hold of it, we can send dispatches to and communicate with any system of instruments used in wireless telegraphy. This is where we have the advantage over the Marconi machine. The greatest distance that has yet been observed in this country on the Atlantic Coast is 112 miles. As it stands now the tall buildings of San Francisco of steel structure naturally interfere with the transmission, but notwithstanding this the work of Saturday has proved an unqualified success."

The Solace is in charge of Commander Bull and Lieutenant George C. Sweet has control of the wireless telegraph communication on board. The Solace is taking telegrams to Honolulu, Guam and Olancho. Lieutenant Sweet intends to establish stations at these different places.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY AND CITIZENSHIP

Carl Olsen, the sailor from the New York who was naturalized by Judge Dole yesterday morning, followed out the regular routine of enlisted men and embraced the opportunity of being made a fully fledged citizen of the country he fights for at the earliest opportunity.

A man to enlist in Uncle Sam's navy does not have to be a citizen at the time, but is compelled to take out naturalization papers of such intention if he is then the subject of another power. Then at the expiration of his first term of service and receipt of his honorable discharge he can gain his second papers and re-enlist or not as he desires.

Some men wait for their second or third honorable discharge but Olsen grasped his first opportunity and had no difficulty in satisfying Judge Dole as to his fitness for citizenship.

The Best Age of Man.

Men are seldom, if ever, regarded by woman as attractive in youth as in age. The callow youth with his assistive selfishness never appeals to a woman as does the matured manhood, that can disguise a vice and assume a virtue at will. Even to the young girl the middle-aged man appeals more forcibly than his younger brother. The best age of man is not at some given period in his life span of time, but when he realizes the power and privileges that the years bestow in his right.

BORN.

SLOGGETT—At Hanalei, Kauai, May 11, 1900, to the wife of Henry Digby Sloggett, a son.

HARRISON—To the wife of Fred Harrison, May 11, 1900, at Kalahele, Oahu, H. T., a son.

LENNOX—At Elele, Kauai, May 22, to the wife of John Lennox, manager McBryde plantation store, a son.

DIED.

STREHZ—In this city, May 11, 1900, Mrs. Hina Strehz, aged 65 years, widow of the late Dr. Strehz, of Koloa, Kauai.

Funeral from the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 2:30 p. m. BLACK cloth shoulder caps and white for mourning. Burial at the cemetery.

FLEET GOES SATURDAY

Off to Aleutian Island Port After Jolly Old Time.

At ten o'clock tomorrow morning the vessels of Admiral Glass's fleet will leave Honolulu for Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands. After the high old times that the men of the fleet have enjoyed in Honolulu Dutch Harbor will be "slow." Some of the men of the cruiser New York have been there before and mention the name of the place in a sad way.

"At Dutch Harbor one finds conditions that would beat the Dutch," said one of the men yesterday, "the town is all right, that is what little there is of it, but there is not much of it. If I remember rightly there are about ten houses and a dog there—no, there are more. There is a big company store, which is also the saloon of the place. There are about ten white persons living there and of course quite a large number of Indians, Eskimos, and Russian-Eskimos. It is only a couple of miles from Dutch Harbor to Unalaska. That is on another island and there is sport there, for there are six saloons in the town. But I doubt if we get much liberty there."

"And this cruiser New York is getting to be a bad boat for liberty anyway. I was five months aboard of her off Panama without being allowed to go ashore. Then I came to Honolulu and was allowed my liberty. I went ashore at four o'clock in the afternoon. I took a few drinks and in one place things were going so fast that I went outside to get fresh air. I returned and just as I peeped inside the door McDuff got me. He's a cop. He says: 'I've seen you before.' I told him perhaps not, but he took me to the station and I was locked up. Before the judge I said not guilty. McDuff took the stand and said he had smelled my breath. The judge took his word for it and said 'three and costs.' Did I pay? Not me! I did an eight-day turn on the rock pile instead. Then I came back to the ship. I was due for punishment for overstaying my leave but the Captain just said: 'They appear to have got you this time. I guess they give you all you need and a trifle more, so I won't need to add anything to the punishment.'"

"And the sailor said: 'So you see I am still a first-class man. Liberty is due me at Dutch Harbor and unless they place a line of sentries around the California Company's store there and lock all of its doors propose to boost up to a finish and try and even this Honolulu deal up.'"

There has been a lot of liberty breaking while the fleet has been in port. On the navy wharf is a well known fact. A man on the New York has no liberty coming to him and he is willing to take chances he just trots a pair of refuse out to that will barrel and when the marine of duty is not looking jumps the doork fence and makes a bee line to the Kakaako lumber yard. This little amusement usually nets him several months' loss of pay on returning to the ship.

MEN NEEDED ABOARD THEIR SHIPS.

During the last couple of days fewer sailors have been on the streets than previously. This is because the men are needed and being held on board ship, coaling, and cleaning ship after the former work has been completed. The New York has taken about 1,255 tons of coal on board here. Yesterday the Marblehead and Concord were taking coal from the collier Nero. All three vessels were moored alongside of each other in the row and some fast work was accomplished in filling the warships' bunkers.

HAM THIEVES PUNISHED.

It is said that the men who took hams from the supplies of the training ship Mohican and then endeavored to peddle them around the streets at one o'clock in the morning have been severely punished. The policeman who arrested the sailors was aboard the Mohican several times giving testimony. When he first went aboard he identified the men who were found peddling the hams. He says that on leaving the ship the crew pelted him with potatoes and that on his going aboard a second time and protesting the officers gathered in the potato throwers and they have also been punished.

DUTCH HARBOR COALING STATION.

The Dutch Harbor coaling station is one of the strategic points of the Pacific Ocean. Dutch Harbor is located on one of the Aleutian Islands, and is on the direct commercial route between the ports of Behring Sea and Southern Alaska and the Pacific Coast of the United States. It is also in the line of steamships passing through the Unimak Pass, most of which make Dutch Harbor a port of call. Its use as a coal depot site was first recommended by Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

Dutch Harbor will form the fifth in the chain of coal depots along the Pacific Coast, which will begin at San Diego, and include San Francisco, Puget Sound and Sitka. Honolulu is the sixth in the chain, and Guam possibly may be added to the list. In recommending Dutch Harbor as a site for a coal depot the general board had in mind the fact that there is no coal suitable for naval purposes mined anywhere within some thousands of miles.

The cruiser Albany will go from Honolulu to the Bermudian Navy Yard on Puget Sound.

The collier Nepos is to go to the Atlantic.

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

WHITE RACE WARNED.

(Continued from page 1.)

teror capable of instant cleansing, disinfectants, stores, instruments, bandages and adjustable operating tables. These cars are intended to be detached from the train and sent to various points, wherever they will be of the most use along the line.

The remainder of the train contains a library, chapel and bath rooms, including a special electric bath, an X-ray car with dynamo and all apparatus, and a kitchen car from which all the patients are fed. There are also cars containing a dispensary and disinfecting apparatus, a water distilling plant and ice manufacturing machinery.

There went out with the train three doctors, four sisters of mercy and three assistants.

The Empress not only furnished the entire train but furnishes \$500 monthly to aid in the purchase of delicacies for the sick.

RELATED PREPARATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A naval program extraordinary is reported by the Russian correspondents of the London Times to be under consideration by a special commission recently appointed. Its exact extent is kept secret, but it is known that Russia intends to lose no time in laying down an unusually large number of vessels of various types, while in addition to the submarines under construction or undergoing trial it is generally thought in naval circles that at least ten will be laid down with a little delay as possible.

The Russian Minister of Marine is said to have given special attention to submarines and to have offered inducements to submarine engineer experts to evolve an improved type.

A squadron of vessels, including two coast defense ships, have been engaged for several days outside Kronstadt in various exercises, including torpedo practice.

The commanders of the vessels have been enjoined to pay special attention to the training of the gun crews, and the paramount importance of rapid and accurate shooting has been insisted upon.

MINES AND SUBMARINES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—A high authority at the Admiralty said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today:

"It is false to assert that the Russians use floating mines. They are not known in the Russian naval service. The Japanese used them constantly off Port Arthur, setting numbers afloat near the entrance."

"All the Russian mines are anchored, but the action of the Japanese in dragging them is responsible if they get afloat. Such mines are readily discernible in daylight and are dangerous only at night. The three mile limit is an absurdity as a 'Whitehead' torpedo can travel four miles."

This authority, while not committing himself absolutely, strongly intimates that the Japanese battleship Hatsuse was destroyed by a torpedo fired from a submarine boat.

It is now established that a submarine boat of the Drazewicki type was at Port Arthur before the outbreak of the war.

A Wonderful Discovery

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the last century, and among the by no means least important discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable of the medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental hospitals by Bland, Keaton, Robert-Weissen, McMonroe, the well-known Charlevoix, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated tailors, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle down to the present day, the well-known Charlevoix has been the object of search of some hope, generous minds, and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered, of transmitting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as effectively, speedily and safely to expel from the system the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no hint or trace behind. Such is the New French Remedy, Therapion, which may certainly say with the greatest of confidence that it has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to pass into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Continent, France, China, Japan, etc.—(The Great Field, Australia, Kimberley.)

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running as follows:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of S. C. Dwight; thence S. 60° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot No. 2; thence N. 85° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence N. 60° 00' W. 100 feet along premises now occupied by Domingos J. Lopez to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Second: All of that certain house lot situated on the Ewa side of Kalia Road in Kalia, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 1, as delineated and described in a Map made by R. W. Wilcox dated January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated July 1, 1888, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 123 on pages 140-141, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running as follows: S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of S. C. Dwight; thence S. 60° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot 3; thence N. 35° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence N. 60° 00' W. 100 feet along Lot No. 1 to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet more or less. Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to said above described properties belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of William O. Smith, Judd Building, corner Port and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, May 1, 1900.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, MARY S. PARKER, Surviving Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallilo, Deceased.

2587—51—11

FOR SALE.

Pure White Light or Cream Skin Imported for a long time and sold at a low price. 2, 100 lbs. W. F. HILLMAN, 14 Keeaule Street, Honolulu, T. H.

Box 471

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain Mortgage dated April 10, 1902, made by Jesse P. Makinai, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Joshua K. Brown, Jr., of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 236, pages 123-124, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said Mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property conveyed by said Mortgage consists of:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate at Kalia, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being Apana 2, Royal Patent No. 4164, Land Commission Award No. 12138 in Kaula, containing an area of 92-100 of an acre, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jesse P. Makinai by deed of Lipeka Kaula, dated December 27, 1900, and recorded in Liber 217, page 237, Hawaiian Registry of Deeds.

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin; Deed at the expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, Judd Building, Honolulu.

JOSHUA K. BROWN, JR., Mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, June 1, 1904. 2595

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain Mortgage made by Vincent Fernandez to W. O. Smith, Henry Waterhouse and Mary S. Parker, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallilo, deceased, dated June 16th, 1899, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 192, on pages 332-334, the said Mortgagees intend to foreclose said Mortgage for breach of conditions therein contained, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest upon the promissory note of said Mortgagee secured by said Mortgage, when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said Mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction by said Mortgagees at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, Oahu, on Saturday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said Mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is all that real estate and the improvements thereon, situated at Kalia, Honolulu aforesaid, described as follows:

First: All of that certain house lot situate on the Ewa side of Kalia Road in Kalia, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 1, as delineated and described in a Map made by R. W. Wilcox dated January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated July 1, 1888, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 123 on pages 140-141, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running: S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of S. C. Dwight; thence S. 60° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot No. 2; thence N. 85° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence N. 60° 00' W. 100 feet along premises now occupied by Domingos J. Lopez to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Second: All of that certain house lot situate on the Ewa side of Kalia Road in Kalia, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 2, as delineated on said Map of R. W. Wilcox made January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated January 4th, 1899, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 123, pages 332-334, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this Lot and running as follows: S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of S. C. Dwight; thence S. 60° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot 3; thence N. 35° 00' E. 50 feet along Lellani street; thence N. 60° 00' W. 100 feet along Lot No. 1 to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet more or less. Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to said above described properties belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of William O. Smith, Judd Building, corner Port and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, May 1, 1904.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, MARY S. PARKER, Surviving Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunallilo, Deceased.

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